NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENEET. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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FOLONTARY CORRESP! NDENCE containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, and the best of the continent part of the Saturday of the Continent part of the solid; if used, all the therally paid for. Our Saturday on a september of the Part of the Continent part of the part of the containing important part of the solid part of the solid part of the solid part of the part of

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ALL LETTERS by musit, for Subscriptions or with Advantage will be deducted from the money remitted.

NO NOTRES when of anonymous communications. We want return those rejected.

JUST PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Sciners Magiques. BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Seinnes Myste

MIBLO'S, Broadway-Bune Balle-GRAND DIVER-

WATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street.-ADRIAN CASTLE GARDEN-CHILD OF THE REGIMENT-GRAND

AMPRICAN MUSEUM-ANDRING PERFORMANCES IN

CHRISTY'S OPERA SOUSE, 472 Breadway—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

BROOKLYN MUSEUM -DONETTI'S TROUPE OF TRAINED

New York Wednesday, August 11, 1859.

Matis for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The Cunard steemship Europa will leave this port at one o'clock this after soon for Liverpool. The mails will dose at mili-past ten o'clock this morning. The New York WREELY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'nlock.

The News.

Much carious and important information is furnished by our special Washington correspondent, as will be seen on referring to the telegraphic column. The controversy with Peru, relative to the ownership of the Lobos, or Guano islands, is at present attracting a great deal of attention both in this country and Europe; and the letter of Secretary Webster, which our correspondent transmits in full, will have an important bearing upon the master. By this it will be seen that the Secretary gives, as his opinion, that the Lobes islands, being mere than a marine league from the coast of Peru. nact properly be considered as part and parcel of that country; and, further, that if a title to them is to be based upon priority of discovery, they evidently belong to the United States-having been visited and described by the captain of a New York schooner as far back as 1823. Peru, on the other nd, is endeavoring to show that she has, for a long-time, exercised jurisdiction over them. Commodere McAuley, however, has been instructed to watch and protect the rights of our citizens on the islands, and, from the present aspect of the affair, it appears destined to lead to quite as important results as will the fishery trouble with the British provinces. We have given our views of the whole matter, in detail, in another article.

Our correspondent states that President Fillmore

and Secretary Webster have had an interview which was not altogether of an amicable nature, and that the consequence will be the immediate withdrawal of the latter from the cabinet. In conarmation of this step on the part of the Secretary. it is remarked that he, yesterday, shipped a large portion of his household furniture on board a Boston packet. This movement has been anticipated for some time, the difference of opinion between the two gentlemen, especially with regard to the fisheries, rendering it impossible for them to work togother any longer.

As in the days of John Tyler, bargaining for the spoils of office, among the especial friends of the administration, is now all the rage in Washington. Postmaster General Hall has been nominated as Judge of the United States Court, to supply the vacancy made by the sending of Judge Conkling take the place of Mr. Hall in the cabinet. It is hoped that the Senate will put a quietus upon all these corrupt managuvrings when the appointments see sent in for confirmation. Indeed, it would not be surprising to find the Senate totally upsetting all the calculations of these avaricious hangers-on to the expiring administration. Among other things, we observe that Joseph R. Ingersoll has been appointed to succeed Abbott Lawrence as Minister to England. It is understood that Mr. L. has long wished to return home, but hitherto no attention has been paid to his request.

Both branches of Congress were yesterday engaged upon the appropriation bills. The Senate agreed to amendments to the Indian bill making ap propriations to the amount of over \$850,000. In the House, it was proposed to amend the General Appropriation bill so as to raise the salaries of all clerks in the departments from ten to twenty per cent, those who now receive the smallest salaries to have the largest per centage appended to themprovided-and a very proper proviso it is-that they do not receive pay for filling or rather pretending to fill, two situations, and that they are not in any way engaged in prosecuting claims against the government. Probably many members of both parties will work hard for the pasthey wish their friends to get all they can while in office, and the democrats wishing to accomplish the same thing when they come into office. A proposition was made to raise the wages of government employes of all kinds; but this was carrying the thing rather too far-it is only the friends and Acquaratances of Congressmen in Washington whose pay requires raising. Ship carpenters, engineers, laborers, &c., must look out for themselves, except on the day of the election.

From Pittsburg we learn that the hotels are per feetly filled up with free soilers, who have go everything in readiness for their National Conven tion, which convenes in that city to-day. They are assiduously casting about for a candidate for the Presidency who will do the most injury to both the whig and democratic nominees; and since John P. Hale has declined, under any circumstances, it is thought that S.P. Chase, of Ohio, will be selectedis being understood that he is the choice of the Pennsylvania delegates. Some rather curious and attraordinary developments may be anticipated

in the course of the proceedings of the convention. The report of the transactions of the Pennsylvamis free sailers, in State Convention, yesterday, will be read with interest. The platform or creed of the party, developes some new and strange features. They have amended the old stereotyped edition of opposition to the Fugitive Slave law. by of slavery," &c., by averring that they will lend

country, approving of cheap postages, &c. Doubt and obscurity still hangs over the anconneement that Captain Marcy and eighty of his sommand had been put to death by a large party of the Camanche Indians. We have given the full parbiculars of the massacre, which, it appears, were based upon the story of a friendly Indian, who stated that he had got his information from the Camanches, whom he saw dressed in the clothes of Captain Marcy's men. A despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, denies that there is any truth in the previous statement, while accounts by the way of Texas, corresponding nearly in date with the first announcement, bring the same rumors from the ame quarter. With all these conflicting reports,

the matter will need pretty strong confirm an authentic source to insure credence. Captain Marcy was a graduate from West Point, and entered the fifth regiment of infantry in 1832, as a second lieutenant, and in 1846 received a captain's commission. He was with General Taylor in the army of occupation, and received a severe wound at Resson de la Palma. He afterwards served as a recruiting officer during the war. His last service was that of exploring the head waters of Red River. Captain Marcy was a native of Massachusetts, and of the same family of ex-Governor Marcy, of this State.

The first day's proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Knowledge, now met at Newark, N. J., will be found elsowhere, with Bishop Potter's address, and the heads of a lecture by Dr. Sears, of Massachusetts. Some interesting addresses are premised for to-day, and there are symptems of a disposition to discuss women's rights-at

least, so far as e ucation is concerned. The land reformers were attwork last night, and kicked up a tempest in a tea pot. They have resolved on a grand indignation meeting in the Park, at an early day-not specified-to denounce the conduct of the majority of the Senate committee, who were so audacious as to rep rt adversely to the Homestead bill. Some of the orators thought they ought to be burned in effigy, while others considered that hanging, in propria persona would be too good for them. The New YORK HERALD had also the honor of coming in for a share of the abuse of the puissant body, for having given utterance to the idea that these chaps were completely averse to labor and industry, and could hardly be stirred up to work with a ten foot pole. They have yet, however, to show practically that we erred in our estimate of them, which we think they will be in no hurry to do. The reformers seem to be apparently in a fix as to which of the Presidental candidates they will sustain; but it is all affectation as they are of the Seward stripe, and are evidently prepared to support General Scott, although they confess bitterly that they do not expeef much from him. The democratic party must look sharp to meet this terrible adhesion of strength to their enemy. When are we to have the indignation meeting? Let it be as soon as possible.

The Board of ! ssistant Aldermen met last evening, and after passing upon a few papers which remained upon the President's desk, adjourned till the first Monday in September.

The Lobos Islands and the Guano Question

-Another Speek of War wit . England. On Monday morning last, in the United States Senate, Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for copies of all the correspondence with the government of Peru regarding the Lobos islands, and a copy of the instructions to the com mander of the United States squadron in that quarter, on the subject of vessels loading with guano at those islands. In compliance with this resolution, we doubt not that at an early day the correspondence in question will be laid before the Senate In the meantime, we are in the possession of information which, we think, will go far to illustrate the meaning of Mr. Hamlin's resolution, and the international controversy which is involved in this diplomatic correspondence.

The Lobos islands, recently discovered to be valuable on account of their deposits of guano, lie some forty-five miles to the westward of the Peruvian sea coast. Peru has laid claim to them. England has recognized her claim, and the only remaining dim culty is, whether the United States government has recognized, or should or will recognise, the presections of Peru, although sustained in those pretensions by the government of England. A very brief s atement, we apprehend, will settle this question, so as to leave not a doubt with the British and Peruvian governments, of the policy of our own cabinet in the matter; and of the consequent danger of any unlawful liberties with American traders, loading, or intending to load their vessels, with the guano of the Lobos islands.

In the year 1846, the bends of the debt of Peru, due to her English creditors, amounting to some eight or ten millions of dellars, stood at the respectable figure of some 871 per cent. Shortly thereafter, the Peruvian government—in legal hereditary possession of the Chineba islands, lying within a maratime league from the main coast, and rich in their deposits of the first quality of guano-appropri ated the proceeds of the removal of these deposits to the liquidation of the English debt. Peruvian bonds rose at once in the English market, for the penguins and other seafowl had left a substan-Thus far, this guano business is all plain sailing, and the forty five dollars per ton, exacted by the Peruvian government of all comers for this manure, was a simple arrangement of legitimate trade be tween the rightful possessor and the purchaser. The holder of the article fixed his price, and the purchaser might either buy or pass on.

But the assumption of the sovereignty of the Lobos islands, by Peru, is another affair. It involves the question of an unlawful usurpation, on the part of Peru, and of a selfish connivance in the act, by the British government. Lord Malmesbury has declared, that "however advantageous it might be to Great Britain, to appropriate these islands, or to declare them common property, that it is impossible for Her Majesty's government to violate international law for national interests;" and, therefore, the claim of possession, set up by Peru, must be conceded. About the last of May, or the first of June, of the present year, Her Majesty's government, having accordingly decided upon recogniz-ing the sovereignty of Peru, sounded Mr. Abbott Lawrence, our Minister in London, upon the subject, and the result, we regret to say, is not very creditable, either to his vigilance, his prudence, or his sagacity. Ignorant, perhaps, of the real merits of the case, Mr. Lawrence is understood to have consented, on the part of the United States, to the mutual monopoly of the Lobos islands between Peru and Great Britain. This concession being made known, the Peruvian bonds, in favor of England, which had been down to 871 per cent, rose to the premium of 106 per cent; for the guano of the Lobos islands, added to that of the Chincha islands, had been set apart by Pera, at \$45 per ton, more or less, for the redemption of those bonds.

But while such was the satisfactory complexion of this business in London, to the English Peruvian bondholders, and the Peruvian government, the act of usurpation of Peru met with a different reception at Washington. About the first of June last, Capt. James C. Jewett, of this city, master of the bark Philomela, in behalf of himself, and citizens of the United States generally, addressed a letter to Mr. Vebster, Secretary of State, inquiring whether citizens of the United States might take guano from the Lobos islands, witnout infringing upon the rights of the citizens, or subjects, or government, of any other nation. The official reply of Mr. Webster, after a deliberate cabinet consultation, was, we are happy to say, clear and conclusive in support of the doctrine of the "common property" of all nations in the guano of those islands. He admits the indisputable character of the title of Peru to the Chincha islands, under every requisition of the law of nations; but he has no information that either Spain or Peru can claim the discovery of the Lobos islands. On the other hand, considering it highly probable that Benjamin Morrell, of New York, who, as muster of the schooner Wasp, visited those islands in September, 1823, according to his published narrative, in 1832, was the real discoverer, in a legal sense, and consider that the distance of said islands from the main land gives to the flag of discovery the priority in the right of occupation, Mr. Webster concluded that the rights of our citizens to the guano of those islands are so far established, that it is the duty of the government to protect such as may visit them for the purpose of obtaining guano. Mr. Webster also stated, in his official reply—a copy of which impor-tant despatch will be found under our telegraphic head

-that he would call the attention of the Secre-

tary of the Navy to the suffert, and to the expediency of detailing a vessel of war for the protect of American vessels at the aforesaid islands.

Under the guaranty of this letter of Mr. Webster, some thirty vessels from the United States-princi pally from New England and New York-almost mmediately sailed for the Lobos islands, it being well understood that, under Mr. Webster's recommendation, the Secretary of the Navy had ordered vessel of war, under Commodore McAuley, of the Pacific station, to be on the ground. It appears, also, that information of the views and decision of our eabinet baving reached London, through a leak in the house of Baring & Co., the Peruvian bonds, which had risen to 106, declined to 99 per cent.

Now we are on the eve of bringing this matter to the same crisis as the Nova Scotia fishery question. We learn that the government of Peru has a steam frigate and a brig of war stationed at the Lobos islands, to enforce her monopoly in conjunction with England, upon all other nations; and that our vessels destined to the guane grounds are in the same danger of seizure and confiscation as our Yankee fishing smacks on the banks of Newfoundland. The probabilities of a collision with the Peruvians are even more imminent than with the British colonial coast guard of the fishing grounds; for if we are correctly informed, at least one of our trading vessels has gone to the Lobos islands, armed and equipped infficiently to cope with a Peruvian man-of-war, and ready to fight it out upon sufficient provocation.

Here, then, we have another speck of war. Mr. Webster is right upon the guano question, as he is upon the codfish question. He will doubtless be sustained by Congress upon both questions, what ever the imbecflity of the President may sink to: and upon both the British government must recede or upon either it imperils the peace between the two countries. Peru is but the entspaw of England, in the seizure of the Lobos islands. The profits of the guano revert to the English bondholders, and it is surprising that Mr. Lawrence had not the sagacity to see it. Nor is this guano trade a contemptible matter in a financial view. The exports to England last year amounted in value to some ten millions of dollars. The imports into the United States exceeded two millions, \$700,000 of which entered the port of New York.

But, great or small, the assumption of the sove

eignty of the Lobos islands, by Peru, and of the nonopoly of their guano, under the direction and support of England and her bondholders, has raised a direct issue with the government and citizens of the United States. Our cabinet has decided that the guano of those islands is the "common property" of all nations-that our vessels must e protected, and instructions have been issued to protect them accordingly. Peru has her vessels of var upon the ground, sustained by the interested concessions of England. She may, therefore have the temerity to attempt the cocreion of our traders to her demands of forty-five dollars per ton for the guano, for the benefit of her British bond holders. The consequence will be war at once between the United States and Peru. In that event, Eng. land must recede, and intereede with Peru to abandon the Lobos islands, or become a party to the rupture The law, as laid down by Mr. Webster, will unquestionably be maintained by eur government in all its branches, but especially in bot! houses of Congress.

More Human - A Complimentary Benefit to held on Monday night, in a room of the Astor House. by a parcel of people who call themselves friends of John Brougham, the actor, for the purpose of getting up a complimentary benefit in testimony of the public appreciation of his manifold merits, and of his vast efforts in behalf of the theatrical profession. It was proposed at this meeting, and the motion was adopt ed, that the projected benefit should take place at Castle Garden, and that all the actors and artistes now in this neighborhood be applied to for their gratuitous services on the occasion, whether they like it or not, under the penalty of incurring the terrible displeasure of the movers of the affair The leading members at this deliberation were, according to the best accounts, from the great body of the oyster house critics, who know what the meaning of a complimentary benefit is, and who gave the public such a very excellent specimen of its value and purport in the famous one recently given to Father Mathew, and which yielded to that honorable confraternity suppers and champague, premiums and profits, at the rate of about fifteen per cent on the gross amount.

This is certainly a very curious movement, in the present state of theatrical affairs, particularly after what we have seen, during the last few years, in relation to theatres and actors. What has John Brougham ever done for the drama and its professors, that he should claim to be entitled to a com plimentary benefit, at which the gratuitous services of the profession should be required? If Niblo were to come forward, and prefer his demand on the pub-lic for such a testimonial of esteem, there might be some sense in yielding to the potency of his claims, on account of the generous efforts he has made, and the liberal conduct he has exhibited toward artistes in various ways, those several years past Do we not remember how he has catered for th public in engaging the best talent-male and female-of Europe, and how he has introduced numberless novelties in opera, ballet, tragedy, and comedy—and do we not know has always paid the salaries of his employés to the uttermost farthing, and has never cheated a printer out of his just dues, or defrauded any person in his employment, even down to the most simple lamplighter? If Burton were under the necessity of coming before the community, and soliciting them for a complimentary benefit, there might be good reasons adduced for supporting him and complying with his request. Look over the history of Burton, both at Philadelphia and New York, in his varied parts, as an actor, as a literary man, as an artist, as a manager. He has combine in his own person all the conflicting elements which constitute a man of business, of the highest principles of honor, and an artist of the most original genius. He has brought forward and advanced thank a youthful actor in his profession, and has made the reputation even of some of those who now claim exclusive merit for having attained to a position for which they are indebted to his discernment and liberality. But neither Niblo, nor Burton, nor any such manager or actor, ever descends from their position of self-elevation and self-dependence, to put them selves into the hands of a committee of oyster house critics, for the purpose of levying black mail on the public, in the shape of benefits, at any theatre in the

nunity for a complimentary benefit, than dozens of others of the same profession, who have been struggling with many difficulties, and who have met hese difficulties with much credit to themselves and their own character. As an actor, Brougham, during the time he performed a rôle at Burton' theatre, maintained a very respectable reputation, and received a considerable amount of applause But his ambition was not satisfied with this. He must trade beyond the limits of his own genius. He aspired to become a manager, and panted to build a theatre. He did build a theatre, and mismanaged it in the most exemplary mode, leaving it a total wreck, and abandoning it, after a feeble and brief term of existence, without paying his players, his printers, or a great many of those who players, his printers, or a great many of those who gave him the credit he required. Brougham has talent, and youth, and activity enough to support himself in his own vocation, without making any claim for a complimentary benefit, or any demand of that description. We have had enough of such exhibitions; the community are tired of them. The last complimentary benefit, given to one of the managers of the Broadway Theatre, was a gross humbug from its inception to its close. The last one that was given in this city was an imposition, both on Catherine Hayes, who did all the work, and on Father Mathew, for whose benefit it was got up and carried through. Let us hear no more of complimentary benefit,

IMPERTANT FROM NEWFORT -By a letter from one of our correspondents, which we publish in another part of to-day's HERALD, it will be seen that active steps have been commenced in Newport, to carry out in earnest the provisions of the contemptible Maine Liquor law. One of the well known drinking raloons was entered on Monday, by the executors of the law, and a seizure made of all the prohibited honors found in it; and it is evident that the like measures will be carried out with equal stringency in all the other houses of a like character, Ocea House and all.

This is the signal of utter annihilation to Newport, as a popular summer resort, nor is that fact much to be regretted, as it has been going down for some time back. Newport, Saratoga, and those other ultra fashionable watering places in this region, have degenerated, during the last few mears, into places of the grossest deception and imposition on the public. The leading hotels are most miserably maneged, in every point of view, and deserve the marked condemnation of the travelling community. They are allowed to become crowded to a degree of the greatest inconvenience-proper attention is neglected to be paid to guests, either in the accommodation afforded them, or in the quality or quantity of the meals provided, and, besides, they are given over to be fleeced, by troops of negro waiters, who must be paid blackmail for permission to get a sent at the dinner table, and to induce them to pay any sort of attention to one's wants. This system is tolerated, or, possibly, encouraged, by the proprietors, but should meet its merited reprobation from a defrauded public. Our Newport correspondent states that a Southern gentleman there, who was subjected to this treatment the other day, drew a pistol, and was about to sacrifice the delinquent waiter to his resentment. This is the style which may be expected at all the leading houses in these fashionable watering places. None but a few faverites, or those who pay double prices for board and to waiters, can get any thing to eat, or have their wishes attended to. In Newport, the Maine Liquor law now comes in, to deprive people there of anything to drink; but in Saratoga it is worse, for nothing can be got to eat, in consequence of the avariciousness of the hotel proprietors, who put their guests on short allowance, and are too penurious to make proper provision for even their ordinary number. We know a gentleman, who, from his experience in this matter, was actually induced to leave Saratoga in the afternoon, a few days since and go by railroad to Troy, that he might dine there comfortably and satisfactorily. In addition to these subjects of complaint against the management of the fashionable watering place hotels, another intolerable nuisance consists in the vast crowds which flock there, and are stowed away, huddled up in every mode that covetous ingenuity can devise.

All this is very different from the style of managing first class hotels in the watering places of the Rhine, in Germany—Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Hombourg, &c. No such discreditable scenes are ever enacted there, as wandering through the dining hall in search of seats, rushing after food, and seizing, like ravenous wolves, on anything within their reach; nor is it necessary to be bribing waiters, or giving negroes the guid pro quo, to see a seat, or get this or that is registered on the books, has a sent assigned him, where he is waited on with the same order and regu larity as if he were in a private establishment. What a contrast exists between this mode of doing business, and that adopted at Saratoga and Newport? The Ocean House, at the latter resort, was always famous for its ill-management, and first laid down that system of favoritism which subsequently extended itself-that is to say, the system of permitting certain cliques to monopolize everything worth being enten, by bribing the waiters and se curing exclusive attention. By this means strangers who had arrived from any part of the world, and were not acquainted with the method of buying favors from servants, got nothing to cut, and their wishes were unattended to. This fine method of doing business passed to Saratoga, and is practiced there on such a seale, that it is now far werse in that respect than Newport, where it originated. The United States Hotel in Saratoga has been so success ful under its present proprietors, that they have brown aside all regard for the comfort of their numerous boarders, and care about nothing but to make out the bills and draw in the money, leaving their guests to shift for themselves as best they can. nese places are perfect nests of imp

deserve no sort of encouragement. Those who wish to enjoy themselves in the country this hot weather, and to spend their time with comfort, in respectable society, should choose, for their sojourn, such places in the neighborhood of New York as Fort Hamilton, on Long Island, or New Brighton, on Staten Island. The Pavilion, in the latter place, is conducted by Blancard, and persons going there find it managed in the most exquisite style, equal to anything of the kind in any country. Decorum and propriety are observed the same as in private parties and it is perfectly free from that noise, confusion, flurry and humbug which exist at the fashionable and cracked-up hotels of Newport and Saratoga.

THE GREAT STEAMBOAT CALAMITY .- According to all appearances, nothing will be done to bring to punishment the authors of the burning of the Henry Clay steamer. Apathy is beginning already to prevail among our officials.

THE DIPPERENCE -There arrived at Saratoga Springs on the 7th and 8th instants, four hundred and five visiters, while the number of arrivals at Newport, during the same time, were but fortythree.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers to sail to day in the Europa is Luis H. F. d'Aguiar, Esq., late Consul General of Brazi to the United States. Mr. d'Aguiar came to this country about fifteen years ago, as an attaché to the Brazilian em passy at Washington After filling the duties of that of. fice for four years, in a satisfactory manner to his governmete, he was appointed Consul General, and has resided in this city since his appointment. He now returns home by the way of England. Whilst a resident in this country, Mr. d'Agular made a great many friends, by his intelligence, as well as by his gentlemanly conduct to every one. Those seeking information relative to Brazil, were always sure to obtain it at the consulate office in this oity, and those having business were attended to without loss of time. The Europa takes out about sixty passengers. She had that number engaged yesterday. She

not sail until one o'clock this afternoon.

Archbishop Hughes and Rev. Bishop Timon left this port in the steamenip Albatross, on Monday afternoon, for Hailfax. The Hon. Mr. Hunter has been absent from his seat, in the House of Representatives since Thursday last, in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia.

The Hon F. W. Green of Ohlo, resumed his seat on Monday. from which he has been detained for a week past by a serious indisposition. Marine Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP UNION. - The steamship Union, Captain Adams arrived from Charleston yesterday morning at an early hour. She made the passage in fif-ty one hours and fifty minutes. We are indebted to the

Officers for late Charleston papers.

THE SCREW STEAMER SOUTH CARCLINA, having made a trial trip in the lower bay, to test some alterations which had been made to her machinery discharged her pilot, and proceeded to sea, at 7 o'clook P. M., yesterday.

United States Marshat's Office.

United States Marshai's Office.

THE EXTRADITION CARE.— THOS KAINE, THE ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE IN IRELAND
We have already stated that Judge Net-on in his official capacity of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States a few days ago, issued a writ of habeas corpus in
the case of Thomas Kaine claims ob y the British authoraties as a fugitive from justice in Ireland. This writ was
made returnable before himself at his recidence at Odoperstown. Ousgo county, to day. Accordingly H. T.
Tallmadge, the United States Marshal, started this morning for Cooperatown to make his return on that writ. In
his late opinion. Judge Neisen says he shall not at this
time go into the merits of the case; he will not, therefore,
require the presence of the prisoner. It is understood
that on the return of the writ, Judge Neisen will order
that the said writ he made returnable in the supreme
Court of the United States, before a full bench at the
next term of that court which will commence at Washington City in December next.

NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL.]

Beard of Assistant Aldermen,
Tuesday, August 10, 1852.
President, in
thair: Assistant Aldermen Brown, Mabbatt, O'Breden.
Woodward. Wells, Bouton, Wright, Whee
Barker. Valentine, and McConkey.

Barker. Valentine, and McConkey.

Of Committee on Sewers—To concur for sewer in Fifteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; to concur to refer petition of Daniel McGinn to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with power. Both adopted, each by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Mesers. Brown, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Breaden. Woodward. Wells. Bouton, Wright, Wheelan. Barker. Valentine, and McConkey—13.

Of Committee on Finance—To concur in refunding fine of \$50. paid by William Brown & Co. for encumbering the sidewalk. Adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President. Mesers. Brown, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Breaden. Wells, Bouton, Wright, Barker, Valentine, and McConkey—12.

Negative—Mesers. Woodward. and Whelan—2.

Of Committee on Sewers—To concur for sewer in Cross street, from Orange to Pearl; to concur for receiving basins. &c., corners of Elm and White and Elm and Walker streets. Adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President. Mesers. Brown, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Breaden. Woodward Wells, Bouton, Wright, Wheelas. Barker, Valentine, and McConkey—13.

Of Committee on Finance—To concur to cancel judgment against Felix Quin, on payment of \$84.50; to concur on petition;

Of J. A. Bunting—For exchange of a gore of land.

our on petition;
Of J. A. Bunting—For exchange of a gore of land.

of J. A. Bunting—For exchange of a gore of land.
Adopted.

Of same—To concur in refunding J. E. Jennings \$24
\$4 amount of judgment and costs, for violating ordinance; to concur on petition of Wm. H. Adams and
others for lease of portion of lo. in Twenty-fifth streadnot occupied by engine house of Company Ne 7. Both
laid on the table.

Of the same—To concur to sell property No. 26 Duans
street to John Foote, at such price as shall be fixed by
the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. &c. Adopted.

Of Committee on Sewers—To concur for sewer in Marion street, north of Frince street. Adopted by the following vote:—

Affilmative—The President, Messrs, Brown, Mabbatt,
O'Brien, Breaden, Woodward, Wells, Bouton, Wright,
Wheelan, Barker Valentine, and M'Oonkey—13.

Of Committee on Finance—To concur to pay Alex,
Bennett \$58 for ropes, rigging, &c., in taking down buildings in Twenty first street. Adopted by the following
vote:—

Affirmative—Messrs. Brown, Mabbatt, O'Brien. Breaden, Woodward. Wells. Bouton, Wright, Wheelan, Barker, Valentine. and McConkey—12.

Negative—The President—1.

On motion of Assistant Alderman McConkey, the resolution from the other Board, appointing Wm. Murray. D. W. Buckley, and Jas. Andrews, inspectors of elections, in Twentech ward, was taken from the table, but lost, or want of a constitutional majority. Reconsidered and

for went of a constitutional majority. laid again upon the table. laid again upon the table.

By Assistant Alderman VALENTINE—That the propose sewer in Forty-first street, between Ninth avenue and coint eighty feet west of Eighth avenue, be extended to a point fifty feet west of Eighth avenue. To Committee

n Croton Aqueduct.

The Board then adjourned to first Mouday in Septem. ber. From the minutes.

O. T. McCLENACHAN, Deputy Clerk.

City Intelligence.

Crening of the Sixth Avenue Railroad,-The cars were yesterday placed on the track of the Sixth avenue railroad, and several trips were made up and down, be tween West Broadway and Forty-fourth street. The track is not yet finished at the lower terminus of the tween West Broadway and Forty-fourth street. The track is not yet finished at the lower terminus of the road, but workmen are actively engaged upon it, and in a day or two it will be completed. The route of this road is as follows:—Starting from the corner of Chambers street and west Broadway, np West Broadway to Canal through Canal to Variek street, through Variek to Caraine street, up Carmine street, to the Sixth avenue, and up the Sixth avenue to Forty-fourth street, a distance of almost three miles. There are at present ten cars upon the soad; these will commence to run regularly to-day, starting once in every ten unitutes, or as near that as possible. It will take some little time to get thoroughly at work, so as to make the intervals regular. The company have in process of building ten more cars, which will be placed upon the starting of the cars will then be four minutes. It is intended to make the time of traversing the whole of tance, from Chambers to Forty-fourth street, from thirty to thrity tive minutes. The cars are much the same as the best cars upon the short line of the Harlem railroad, but rather wider, or, as a sallor would say, having more beam. This increased width will tend greatly to the comfort of the passengers when the cars are carrying an ordinary load, and will in case of a throng, furnish standing room for a greater number, and this last consideration, is no unimporiant tiem. At the close of the day, when all down town is moving towards up town twenty two to twenty-four possengers comfortably. The rate of fare is to be five cents for any distance upon the road, as faras it is at present opened. There is no doubt that this road will be well patrenized. If their accommodations are equal to present promises. The small cars rate of fare is to be five cents for any distance upon the road as far as it is at present opened. There is no doubt that this road will be well parronized, if their accommo-dations are equal to present promises. The small cars are very convenient for ingress and egress. It is a much less awkward operation to step upon the platform of one of these vehicles than to elimb into an omnibus of the stage lines. The depot and its appointments, at the upper exd of the road, are not yet completed, but are fast advancing, and will be finished in a very short time. fast advancing, and will be finished in a very short time.

The RAIN TESTREARY.—There was a copious shower of rain yesterday afternoon, which completely drenched the streets in the lower part of the city. In fact it is seldom that a greater quantity of water falls in the same space of time, within a given area; and yet above Sixteenth street there was not enough moisture to lay the dust; in fact it did not rain at all on the upper part of the island, as we were informed by the conductors of the railroad cars who came from the dry district to the lower part of the city, and returned while the rain was falling.

There was a constant of the lower part of the city, and returned while the rain was falling. TERRIBLE ACCIDENT -ONE MAN KILLED .- A most dis-

tressing accident occurred at about half-past one o'elock yesterday, at the Manhatan Gas works, on the borner of Tenth avenue and West Eighteenth street, by which one man lost his life and several others were severely injured. It appears that some twelve laborers were employed in festening an iron roof upon a retort house, when the roof suodenly gave way and fell to the ground carrying some of the laborers with it. The distance was nearly thirty feet; a man named James Maloy was instantly killed and eight or nine others severely if not fatally, injured James Plunket had a leg broken, Patrick Sconey, foreman of the work, was badly but about the legs, head, and face, Michael McCermack, head and neck much hurt. Jeremiah Stollivan sustained a slight fracture of the skull and had his left arm broken, and William Phillips was slightly injured. All the men were conveyed to the New York hospital and are attended by Doctors Sulkely and Cooper. The cause of the roof so suddenly giving way, it is thought was in consequence of the girders intended to bind it to the timbers not being securely fastened. The parties injured do not attributed carcelessness to any person connected with the work, as the cause of the accident. Coroner Ives will hold an inquest on the body of Maloy this morning, and investigate the entire matter.

Another Accident—More Broken Lumas from the giving Way of scaffolds, will not make mea cautious as to how they make these frail constructions, to which they entrust their lives and limbs. Within the three or four days last past, we have recorded several accidents resulting from the giving way of the free and limbs. Within the three or four days last past, we have recorded several accidents resulting from the giving way of the result accidents work on a raised platform in the dining room of the New York Hotel, painting the ceiving, the frail table on which they stood gave way, and two men were thrown to the floor be low. Henry Taylor, one of the unfortunate, had a leg broken, and the other received of the tressing accident occurred at about half-past one o'elock yesterday, at the Manhattan Gas works, on the borner

The Cutter Targy—Court of Inquiry.—At the request of Capt. Francis Marun. commander of the revenue cutter Taney the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the late diserier to that vessel, and has directed Captains Henry B Notes and Alex V. Fraser, of the revenue service, to make the requisite investigation, and report the result thereof.

Upper Morrisanta Lots and Houses for sale or to let, situated in the beautiful villages of Fairmount and Bathgate one hour's ride by the Harlem Rairond. Apply to T. W. MERIAM. 62 Beakman street or J. L. PAR-SHALL. corner of Fifth street and Washington avenue, Upper Morrisania.

Clothing at Wholesale-Our Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, for the Southern and Western trade, is ready for inspection. We respectfully invite Western and Southern merchants to examine the same before purchasing clowhere, as it will well repay them—being manuchasing clowhere, as it will see it will be not support to the country. Friese uniform and low.

D. & J. DEVLIN, 33 and 35 John street.

Shirts! Shirts!—Good Shirts at low prices. Three ply collars, that will stand in the hottest stather; superior lines and cotton shirting; shirts made to order, at Leighton's first premiums shirt manufactory, 16 Park place. Depots in New Urleans and San Francisco. Gentlemen from these cities are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES LEIGHTON.

Shirt is the generic name of an immense variety of parments. Some it well-some fair to midding some not at all. GREEN'S Shirts made at his manufactor and sold at his store, No. I Astor House, are the superiative of this class of garments, in fit, shape, needlework, and

E. H. Doughty, Manufacturer of Black and fancy colored Leather Belts, for ladies, calidren, and men. Any required style for fremen or military use made to order. Gold bordered belts, with gilt classe, for volunteer companies. Call and see the assortment at No. 32 John street, opposite Dutch street.

Southern and Western Merchants will and with the subscriber a large assortment of Powder Pul and Boxes, of all sizes and qualities, for sale, at reduce prices.

R M. HOBBS, 36 Maiden lane.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invested. Be ware of puffed dyes. Legually colebrated is Gourand's Medi-eated Sony, for eurising pinspies, Feedeles, saliowness, chaps Foughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproofs heir from any par-of the body. Liquid Roage, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, a 67 Walher street, wear Broadway.

Meen Fun, the Celebrated Chemical Skin Powder, far famed for restoring, heastfying and preserving the complexion, readering the skin delicately white, smooth, and serk. For sale, retail, by druggists and perrumers throughout the United States; wheleasle, of the proprietor, R. M. HOBBS, 36 Matien lane. Lyon's Hathairon, for the Hair, Price say 25 cents per bottle.—The Kathairon is now aniversally used as the ret article in the world for dressing and beautifying she hair, and can be relied upon for cleaning the heat from dandruff, preventing the hair from falling of and turning grey. Sold by all principal druggiets in the world.

L. THOMAS LVON, No. 161 Broadery.

"Come like shadows so depart."
Thus the Bard of Avon sung:
Now, by said of chemic art.
shadows fasten shere they're flung.
Lo! in ROO''S pleturish hall
Minie life decha every wall.
And we say, while was dering past:
"These are shadows that will last."

Newport.-Right Side Up .- Great Relief

Newport.—Right Side Up.—Great Relief to the Maine Luw—The visiture take a few drops of Dr. KELLINGAR'S Liniment or Magic Fluid, oversionally, through the day, which asswage as an anti-spannedic legation upon the system. No cholera, diarrhous, or dyentogic an or will attack while this remedy is taken. To be had again the hotels. Charles a Able Esq., at the Fark House, writes to Dr. K. for 12 gross, so to sent immediately, as halad given all that he had taken with him away. Si a halad given all that he had taken with him away. Si a bottle. Mequities will not touch you. Don't be without it. Newport will us one hundred gross this season. Hair Dye.—Hatchelor's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye is the best set size "ered for colouring the hair or whisters the moment is a applied. The wonderful case and certainty with which this favor: a and old established Hair Dye perform is astorishing, it is for all or applied, as BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the

address.

Van Deusen's Improved Wahpene, for reproducing a new head of hair and converting that which is
gray to its first color. Can be obtained at the General Depot, 123 Chambers attect; Nos. 277, 182, 183, 444 Broadway;
137 Bewery; 175 Fulton street; 145 attantic street, Brooklys, and principal druggits -brewhere. N. B.—It has nothing to do with any other establishment of the hind in the
city.

Cristadoro's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye. for coloring the hair or whisters instanter upon natural print pipes, and warranted tree from all saustic substances, is applied daily and sold, wholesale and retail, at CRISTODURO'S wig and scalp catablishment. No. 6 Aster House. N. B.—Private rooms for applying the dye, and fetting on wigs.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beau-tifir his become in great requisition both with ladies and gentiumen. Its effects in cleaning the skin of the head, and removing therefrom all cutaneous affections, and in stimulating the growth of the hair, we truly maryellous-lanufactured and soid by Chistadoro, 6 Astor House.

Manufactured and sold by Chilf ADORO, 6 Astor House.

Lowet's Office, No. 114 Chambers street, for the sale of his colebrated Wanpine. The secret of the composition of this renewated article te known only to Lovet's His originally adopted the name whoever, and a one class any right to use it. The surface and success of Lovet's has any right to use it. The surface and success of Lovet's everyies, that of rights up a hear of instance and access of Lovet's with the belief that they have discovered the true secret him them to be a surface of his remarkable success; but they no more knew the secret than they have the right to see the name. Every one therefore who plants himself by the side of Lovet, and strives to bring fine notice hi instantons and presented improvements, only bears are diving to the merit of feared genuine Wahpene a hit their offers are in value, however, Lovet's Wahpene is ironwalle of are are in value, however, Lovet's Wahpene in the success of the surface of his reserved to the original color, or its fallen locks replaced with the nodding waivy honors of youth.

Wigs and Toupees .- Batchelor's new style of wigs are pronounced the most perfect misation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article should call at BATCHELOR'S call beyond Wig Pastory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and hest assortment in the city. Copy the address

MONEY MARKET. TUESDAY, August 10-6 P. M. opening, this morning the effect, doubtless, of the rapid rise of the previous day or two There was considerable activity among operators, and prices were pretty well sus tained towards the close. More than three thousand shares of Reading changed hands Frie Railroad was in active demand, and transactions on time were large, Harlem was firm, but little stock was offered, and that was taken at a slight advance. New Jersey Zinc has been more inquired after lately and prices appear to be steadily working upward. There is not much stock affoat holders generally waiting the result of certain experi-ments going on in the minerals of the company. The stocks or other mining companies in the market continuo inactive and depressed. So little is known about them, end that little not calculated to create much confidence, that the originators find it exceedingly difficult to distribute the stock as they desire vorable feature, as it is indicative of cautio among capitalists, and the absence of all disposition to take up blindly with every project presented by any clique of speculators. This is a guaranty against those frauds and swindles which have heretofore marked the progress of many mining companies in this country. There never has been any doubt in our mind, but that the mineral wealth of the United States was equal, at lesst, to that of any other country on the face of the earth. We have immeusely valuable mines, easily accessible, which can be profitably worked, with moderate capitals, if judiciously and property managed; but, unfortu-nate,ly most of our managers of unining companies are entirely ignorant of the first principles of the business in which they are engaged. Practical or even theoretical Wall street will make more out of the

knowledge of mining, is a rare article among the directors of these companies; and a practical acquaintance with the ways and means of putting the stock aftont in Wall streets seems a preferable qualification to scientific or practica equirements. In most instances, everything at the mines of these companies is entrusted to some person, who may or may not have had any experience or knewledge in the business; and the shareholders are left dependent on the honesty and ability of untried men or the aptitude of a miner, whose previous labors have been in a different line bf business entirely. We are opposed to all this. The system is all wrong, and so long as this feeling is pursued, it will all be a hap-hazard business throughout, and speculators in any of the stockholders By proper management, most of these mines would be immediately productive.
By working them upon proper principles, by employing experienced miners, by realizing on the ore as fast a it is turned out, by placing the capital at a modern mount, and keeping the expenditure for mlaries, &c., reduced, mining companies, which are now more bubbles, might be made most productive investments We hope to see a reform in these companies. It is full time for this important interest to be placed upon a firm and substantial basis. It is one of the most legitimate branches of industry in the world, and those who have been engaged in developing the mineral wealth of other countries, have generally reaped rich harvests. The time s not far distant, when similar results will be realized bere. We have yet a great deal to learn, and many bubbles will explode, before the business comes properly established. More money will be lost in mining operations in this country within the next five years, than will be made in double that time afterwards; but something will be gained for those who come in at a later date. probably is no business in the world the success of which depends so much upon good management as mining, and the practical knowledge n-cessary to conduct it profitably is only acquired by long experience. Notwithstanding this, we find the boards of directors of our mining companies composed of men who hardly know one mineral from another, but who verily believe they know as much about mining, in all its ramifications, as those who have spent their lives in Cornwall, among the mines of that region. The utter unfitness of the majority of the directors of these companies, for their assumed position must have appeared to any unprejudiced person. They are not of a class to inspire confidence either in their discretion, scientific acquirements, knowledge of the peculiar business in which they are engaged. responsibilities as capitalists. We have everything in our 'avor, as far as locations extent and richnes of mines of the most valuable character, are concerned; and if stockholders in the company already formed, would select sound, practical, scientific men, to manage their affairs the result of their operations would be much more satisfactory than any yet realized. We know some of the directors in these companies to be bonorable, straightforward men—some of whom have made large fortunes in mercantile pursuits-men who, as directors in banking insur-

and influence in any community, but who are no more fit to be managers of mining companies than they are for the Presidency of the United States. At the first board, to-day, Penn. 5's advanced 14 per cent; Eric Bonds. 1871, ½; Plorence and Keyport, ½; Harlem, ¼. N. A. Trust went up ¾ at the opening, and fell off 1¾ at the close. Canton Company declined ¾ per cent; Reading Railroad, ¾; Hudson Railroad, ¾. At the second board, the market was active, and prices pretty well sustained. N. A. Trust declined % per cent; Long Island, %; Penn. Coal, %; Eric Railroad, %; Reading Railroad, 1/4. Hudson Railroad advanced 1/4 per cent-The receipts at the office of the Assistant Tressurer of

nce, or manufacturing companies, would have weight

this port, to day, amounted to \$202,381 66; payments, this port to day, amount of the state of the morrow has only been to a moderate extent. The supply of bills on the market is good, but drawers are firm. We

quote bills on London at 10½ a 10½ per cent premium; on Paris, 5f. 15 a 5f. 13½; Amsterdam, 40½ a 41; Hamburg, 36½ a 36½; Bremen, 79 a 79½. The steamer with take out about half a million in specie.

The bids for the fifty thousand dollars of six per cent bonds of the city of New London issued for the purpose of aiding the New London. Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad, were opened at New London yesterday. The amount of bids was two hundred and thirty-seven thouand dellars. The successful bids averaged 6.07 per cent

and Hartford. These bonds are redeemable in 1867.

The receipts of the Ogdensburg Railread Company, for July, amounted to \$49,735 36, against \$29,451 94, for t